

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T  
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
 INFORMATION FROM  
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

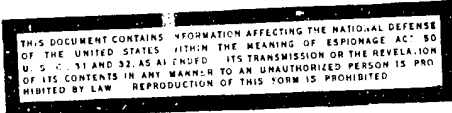
COUNTRY USSR  
 SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture  
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers  
 WHERE PUBLISHED USSR  
 DATE PUBLISHED 4 - 28 Apr 1951  
 LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950 - 1951

DATE DIST. / *sep* 1951

NO. OF PAGES 5

SUPPLEMENT TO  
 REPORT NO.



THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated

SOME DATA ON USSR CROPS AND HARVESTS, AS OF APRIL 1951

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Armenian SSR

As of 15 April, kolkhoses of the cotton-growing rayons had completed the 1951 cotton sowing plan by 88 percent. (1)

The area sown to grains in Martuninskiy Rayon in 1950 was three times that of 1949 (2)

Grain growers of the Armenian SSR have pledged an average winter wheat yield of 22.5 centners per hectare for all winter wheat sown on the irrigated land of the cotton-growing rayons in 1951. The average yield for winter wheat throughout the entire republic will be 19 centners per hectare. The average yield for potatoes throughout the republic will be 155 centners per hectare, and the vegetables 190 centners per hectare. (3)

Attempts are under way to develop high-yielding varieties of wheat for the mountainous districts of the Armenian SSR in connection with fulfillment of the 1955 goal, which anticipates a republic-wide wheat yield of 22-25 centners per hectare. The mountain districts encompass the basic grain-growing rayons of the republic. Armenian seed-selection workers have developed several new varieties of locally adapted wheat. The Armyanka variety of winter wheat is at present sown on 8,000 hectares in Stepanavanskiy and Kalinskiy rayons. It has shown a higher yield than other varieties in these rayons. It is comparatively resistant to fungus diseases, does not lodge, and is cold resistant. This variety may be grown in other rayons of Armenia where conditions are similar.

The Leninakan State Selection Station developed the L-3 variety of winter wheat by means of individual selection. This variety has given better yields than all others in Sisianskiy Rayon. It has good baking quality, is resistant to fungus diseases, and is to a degree drought resistant. However, the stem is not strong, and tends to lodge.

- 1 -

**SECRET**

CLASSIFICATION		<u>S-E-C-R-E-T</u>		DISTRIBUTION									
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB									
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI									

~~SECRET~~~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

50X1-HUM

The Institute of Genetics and Plant Selection, Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, has developed the winter wheat varieties Ferrugineum 1, Ferrugineum 11, and Ferrugineum 22 by individual selection.

Ferrugineum 1 is now being experimented with in Martuninskiy, Akhtinskiy, Aparanskiy, Gukasyanskiy, Aginskiy, and Basargecharskiy rayons. This variety is high yielding, has good-quality grain, is disease resistant, and does not lodge.

Ferrugineum 11 is now being experimented with in Stepanavanskiy, Martuninskiy, Akhtinskiy, Noyemberyanskiy, and Kirovakanskiy rayons. This variety is high yielding, resistant to fungus diseases, does not lodge, and is adaptable to the humid mountain regions.

Ferrugineum 22 is now being experimented with in Martuninskiy, Akhtinskiy, Aparanskiy, Gukasyanskiy, Aginskiy, and Basargecharskiy rayons. This variety is high yielding, has good baking quality, is resistant to fungus diseases, and is comparatively quick ripening.

All conditions being equal, Ferrugineum 11 and Ferrugineum 22 will give higher yields than the Ukrainka variety. Results of experiments in Martuninskiy Rayon were as follows:

Variety	Yield (centners per ha)				
	1946	1947	1948	1950	Av
Ferrugineum 11	13.7	23.8	17.3	19.2	18.5
Ferrugineum 22	16.5	25.0	25.4	24.2	22.8
Ukrainka	16.3	26.1	13.0	14.9	17.6

These figures indicate that the first two varieties are better suited to the mountain districts of Armenia than Ukrainka. This is the more true since Ukrainka is especially susceptible to covered smut (*Tilletia tritici*), brown rust (*Puccinia triticina*), and stem rust (*Puccinia graminis tritici*).

Experiments are also under way in Armenia with new varieties of spring wheat. The Persikum variety is among the best of those developed locally. Some years ago it was subjected to individual selection tests. The selected plants were carefully treated by the most advanced methods, and the best of them subjected to a second individual selection test. The resulting product was named Vartenik 2. This variety is high yielding under mountain conditions, and strongly resistant to fungus diseases. Experiments are now under way with it in Martuninskiy, Akhtinskiy, and Aparanskiy rayons. It is possible that Vartenik 2 may be introduced into Basargecharskiy, Megrinskiy, Norbayazetskiy, Akhtinskiy, Aparanskiy, and other mountain rayons as the basic spring wheat variety. (4)

#### Azerbaijan SSR (5)

Grain growers of the Azerbaijan SSR have pledged 1951 wheat yields as follows (in centners per hectare):

Rayon	Yield	Rayon	Yield	Rayon	Yield
Agdamskiy	24	Ali-Bayramlinskiy	22	Geokchayskiy	22
Agdashskiy	22	Astrakhan-Bazarskiy	20	Imishlinskiy	22
Agdzhabedinskiy	24	Bardinskiy	24	Karyaginskiy	20
Akhsulinskiy	23	Divichinskiy	20	Kasum-Ismailovskiy	26
Akstafinskiy	26	Dzhebrail'skiy	20		

- 2 -

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~~~SECRET~~

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**S-E-C-R-E-T

<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Rayon</u>	<u>Yield</u>
Kazakhskiy	24	Nakhichevanskiy	20	Shamkhorskiy	25
Khaldanskiy	22	Norashanskiy	25	Siazanskiy	20
Khillinskiy	22	Pushkinskiy	22	Teoskiy	24
Kubatlinskiy	20	Saatiinskii	22	Udzharskiy	22
Kutkashenskiy	22	Sabirabadskiy	22	Yevlakhskiy	24
Kyurdamirskiy	22	Safaraliyevskiy	28	Zangelanskiy	20
Mardakertskiy	20	Sal'yanskiy	22	Zardobskiy	22
Mir-Bashirskiy	25	Sarukhskiy	22	Zhdanovskiy	25

Belorussian SSR

The area sown by kolkhozes in Minsk Oblast in 1951 has increased by 30,000 hectares over 1949 (6), and by 48.5 percent over 1946 (7). The cropped area in Bobruysk Oblast in 1950 was 8,000 hectares larger than in 1949 (7).

The 1951 state plan for development of agriculture calls for an 8-percent increase in cropped area throughout the Belorussian SSR over 1950. The area sown to industrial crops is to increase 24 percent, and the area sown to fodder crops is to increase 64 percent over 1950 (8).

Georgian SSR

In connection with the attempt to make Georgian SSR self-sufficient in grains, the grain-sowing rayons will extend the irrigated area sown to grains to 282,000 hectares by 1957 (9).

The area sown to winter and spring crops by kolkhozes in Tsiteltskaroytskiy Rayon is 47,185 hectares. In 1951 the area sown to spring wheat is 14,000 hectares larger than in 1950 (9).

The Georgian selection station in Natarkhtari was set up in 1937. Among the varieties of winter wheat developed by the station, the most valuable are Dolis-Puri 35-4, and Dolis-Puri 18-46. They have given the highest yields of all varieties tested in the Kartalinya and Gare-Kakhetiya regions. Dolis-Puri 35-4 is now sown on an area of 60,000 hectares. In Gare-Kakhetiya and some portions of Kartalinya, the area under Dolis-Puri 18-46 has been increased since here it has proved higher yielding than Dolis-Puri 35-4.

Dolis-Puri wheat has some undesirable qualities. It lodges, the head is not large enough, and the grain is difficult to thresh. To circumvent these shortcomings, the selection station has emphasized crossing and further development of various varieties. They have secured fifth-generation hybrids of Dolis-Puri. Under drought conditions, these hybrids have given higher yields than Dolis-Puri 35-4 and 18-46. In addition, they develop larger heads, many grains, and are easier to thresh. The stem of these hybrids is sturdy, and resists smut.

This year, the selection station has begun large-scale testing of new varieties of winter wheat developed by its workers. Shroma 7, Kakhi 8, Kakhuri Dolis 49, and Kakhuri 44. These varieties were developed from Kakhetiya wheats and are especially adapted to the steppe rayons of Kakhetiya. Tests of these new winter wheat varieties on local kolkhozes have shown them to have a higher yield than the varieties Ferrugineum 9704/2, Dolis-Puri 35-4, and Krasnodarka. They are simultaneously drought and winter resistant, have a high baking quality, and are adaptable for mechanized harvesting.

S-E-C-R-E-T**SECRET**

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

The high-yielding spring wheat variety Dix 9-14 is now grown in the majority of rayons which sow spring grains. The spring barley Mutans 32-28 has also given good yields in field tests, and is now being grown in many rayons (10)

Kazakh SSR

Kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic completed sowing the first half million hectares of spring crops by mid-April; of this area, 450,000 hectares were sown to spring wheat (11)

The cropped area in Taldy-Kurganskiy Rayon, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, has increased 1,570 hectares since 1946. In 1950 the rayon gave the state 7,000 centners of grain and 50,000 centners of sugar beets above plan. The 1951 pledged yields for grains and sugar beets are, respectively, 20 and 540 centners per hectare (12)

The dry steppe areas of Semipalatinsk Oblast are favorable for durum wheat varieties. They are in general resistant to lodging, crumbling, and fungus diseases. In dry years these varieties also give a steady yield of vitreous-transparent grain with high albumin content.

In the last 7 years, sowing of durum wheat in the oblast has doubled, and the area now occupied by durum varieties constitutes one quarter of the entire area sown to spring wheat. Durum wheat is particularly adapted to turf and plowed turf, as well as to long-fallow land. On such lands, the quantity and quality of durum wheat yields far surpass those of soft wheats.

In the foothill areas, the Gordeyform 189 variety of durum wheat has tested well. Experiments by the Urdzharskiy selection station have produced yields of 19.6 centners per hectare on fallow land, 18.8 on plowed turf, and 22.2 on perennial grasses turf. Local kolkhozes in the foothill regions report yields of from 11.4 to 17.6 centners per hectare.

Another variety of durum wheat -- Melyanopus 69 -- has been adapted to the steppe zone and the rocky foothills. Many years of experimentation here indicate that durum wheat has greater drought resistance. The variety Melyanopus 69 has large grains, and its absolute weight is 12-40 grams. In the last 3 years, the average yield of Melyanopus 69 has been 12.2 centners per hectare in the steppe zone, 9.7 in dry farming in the rocky foothills, and 23.8 on irrigated land. Local kolkhozes report yields up to 20.7 centners per hectare (13)

Latvian SSR

In 1950, the area sown to flax in the Latvian SSR increased three times over that of 1949. Yields are still low. The flax is planted at the wrong time, on the wrong types of soil, and by hand. Machines are not utilized for harvesting or preliminary processing. Much fiber is lost in harvesting (14)

After collectivization, the area sown to grains in Talsinskiy Rayon increased by 3,200 hectares, and the gross grain harvest increased 1.5 times. Yields from industrial crops have doubled (15)

RSFSR

In 1950, kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Kurgana Oblast gave the state 14 million more pud of grain than in 1949, and over 3 million more pud than in 1940 (16)

S-E-C-R-E-T**SECRET**

SECRET

SECRET

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

Ukrainian SSR

The 1950 sown area in Poltava Oblast reached the prewar level. The 1950 plan for sowing winter wheat was fulfilled 102 percent. In 1950 wheat was sown on 80,000 hectares more than in 1940 (17).

The 1950 sown area in Zhitomir Oblast was equal to the prewar level. The area sown to legumes and industrial crops in 1950 was larger than prewar. In 1950, kolkhozes of the oblast sowed 51,600 hectares more winter wheat than in 1948 (18). In 1950, Zhitomir Oblast did not fulfill the flax harvest plan. Much of the flax was sown by hand (19).

Uzbek SSR

Jute is the most important of USSR bast crops. In Uzbek SSR the jute stem reaches a length of 3.5 meters, of which 23 percent is fiber. New varieties of jute have been developed at the Uzbek Experimental Station which surpass existing varieties as follows: height 12-22 percent, stem yield 10-16 percent, and fiber yield 14-18 percent. Propagation of three new varieties (064, 028, and 065) resulted in an average seed yield of 6.6 centners per hectare. The largest seed yield -- 7.13 centners per hectare -- was obtained from the variety 028.

In 1951, the jute seed crop area in Uzbek SSR will be increased 12 times, and the fiber crop area approximately 60 times over 1950. More than half the area sown to jute will be sown with new varieties (20).

## SOURCES

1. Yerevan, Kommunist, 17 Apr 51
2. Ibid., 4 Apr 51
3. Ibid., 20 Apr 51
4. Ibid., 26 Apr 51
5. Moscow, Pravda, 8 Apr 51
6. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 7 Apr 51
7. Ibid., 10 Apr 51
8. Ibid., 8 Apr 51
9. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 22 Apr 51
10. Ibid., 13 Apr 51
11. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 17 Apr 51
12. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 7 Apr 51
13. Ibid., 5 Apr 51
14. Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 7 Apr 51
15. Ibid., 27 Apr 51
16. Moscow, Izvestiya, 18 Apr 51
17. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 22 Apr 51
18. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 24 Apr 51
19. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 26 Apr 51
20. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 28 Apr 51

- E N D -

- 5 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

SECRET